

### IN THE SPECIFICATION

At page 3, line 27, please add the following:

#### REFERENCES

- B. Dipert et al., "Flash Memory Goes Mainstream," IEEE Spectrum, pp. 48-52 (Oct. 1993);  
S.M. Sze, "Physics of Semiconductor Devices," John Wiley & Sons, New York (1969), p. 496;  
S.R. Pollack et al., "Electron Transport Through Insulating Thin Films," Applied Solid State Science, Vol. 1, Academic Press, New York, (1969), p. 354;  
D.A. Baglee, "Characteristics and Reliability of 100 Å Oxides," Proc. 22nd Reliability Symposium, (1984), p. 152;  
G. Comapagnini et al. "Spectroscopic Characterization of Annealed Si<sub>1-x</sub>C<sub>x</sub> Films Synthesized by Ion Implantation," J. of Materials Research, Vol. 11, No. 9, pp. 2269-73, (1996);  
A. L. Yee et al. "The Effect of Nitrogen on Pulsed Laser Deposition of Amorphous Silicon Carbide Films: Properties and Structure," J. Of Materials Research, Vol. 11, No. 8, pp. 1979-86, (1996);  
C. D. Tucker et al. "Ion-beam Assisted Deposition of Nonhydrogenated a-Si:C films," Canadian J. Of Physics, Vol. 74, No. 3-4, pp. 97-101 (1996);  
H. Zhang et al., "Ion-beam Assisted Deposition of Si-Carbide Films," Thin Solid Films, Vol. 260, No. 1, pp. 32 -37 (1995);  
S. P. Baker et al. "D-C Magnetron Sputtered Silicon Carbide," Thin Films, Stresses and Mechanical Properties V. Symposium, pp. Xix+901, 227-32 (1995);  
N. N. Svirikova et al. "Deposition Conditions and Density-of-States Spectrum of a-Si<sub>1-x</sub>C<sub>x</sub>:H Films Obtained by Sputtering," Semiconductors, Vol. 28, No. 12, pp. 1164-9 (1994);  
Y. Suzuki et al. "Quantum Size Effects of a-Si(:H)/a-SiC(:H) Multilayer Films Prepared by RF Sputtering," J. Of Japan Soc. Of Precision Engineering, Vol. 60, No. 3, pp. 110-18 (1996);  
I. Pereyra et al. "Wide Gap a-Si<sub>1-x</sub>C<sub>x</sub>:H Thin Films Obtained Under Starving Plasma Deposition Conditions," J. Of Non-crystalline Solids, Vol. 201, No. 1-2, pp. 110-118 (1995);  
A. S. Kumbhar et al. "Growth of Clean Amorphous Silicon Carbon Alloy Films By Hot-Filament Assisted Chemical Vapor Deposition Technique," Appl. Phys. Letters, Vol. 66, No. 14, pp. 1741-

3 (1995);

J. H. Thomas et al. "Plasma Etching and Surface Analysis of a-SiC:H Films Deposited by Low Temperature Plasma Enhanced Vapor Deposition," Gas-phase and Surface Chemistry in Electronic Materials Processing Symposium, Materials Research Soc., pp. Xv+556, 445-50

(1994);

**The paragraph beginning at page 7, line 28 is amended as follows:**

The present invention discloses a memory cell such as, for example, a dynamic electrically alterable programmable read only memory (DEAPROM) cell. The memory cell has a floating electrode, which is defined as an electrode that is "electrically isolated" from conductors and semiconductors by an insulator such that charge storage upon and removal from the floating electrode depends upon charge conduction through the insulator. In one embodiment, described below, the floating electrode is a floating gate electrode in a floating gate field-effect transistor, such as used in flash electrically erasable and programmable read only memories (EEPROMs). However, a capacitor or any other structure having a floating electrode and adjacent insulator could also be used according to the techniques of the present invention described below. According to one aspect of the present invention, a barrier energy between the floating electrode and the insulator is lower than the barrier energy between polycrystalline silicon (polysilicon) and silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), which is approximately 3.3 eV. According to another aspect of the present invention, the shorter retention time of data charges on the floating electrode, resulting from the smaller barrier energy, is accommodated by refreshing the data charges on the floating electrode. In this respect, the memory operates similar to a memory cell in a dynamic random access memory (DRAM). These and other aspects of the present invention are described in more detail below.

**The paragraph beginning at page 8, line 17 is amended as follows:**

Figure 1 is a simplified schematic/block diagram illustrating generally one embodiment of a memory 100 according to one aspect of the present invention, in which reduced barrier energy floating electrode memory cells are incorporated. Memory 100 is referred to as a dynamic electrically alterable programmable read only memory (DEAPROM) in this application, but it is

understood that memory 100 possesses certain characteristics that are similar to DRAMs and flash EEPROMs, as explained below. ~~For a general description of how a flash EEPROM operates, see B. Dipt et al., "Flash Memory Goes Mainstream," IEEE Spectrum, pp. 48-52 (Oct. 1993), which is incorporated herein by reference.~~ Memory 100 includes a memory array 105 of multiple memory cells 110. Row decoder 115 and column decoder 120 decode addresses provided on address lines 125 to access the addressed memory cells in memory array 105. Command and control circuitry 130 controls the operation of memory 100 in response to control signals received on control lines 135 from a processor 140 or other memory controller during read, write, refresh, and erase operations. Command and control circuitry 130 includes a refresh circuit for periodically refreshing the data stored on floating gate transistor or other floating electrode memory cells 110. Voltage control 150 provides appropriate voltages to the memory cells during read, write, refresh, and erase operations. Memory 100, as illustrated in Figure 1, has been simplified for the purpose of illustrating the present invention and is not intended to be a complete description. Only the substantial differences between DEAPROM memory 100 and conventional DRAM and flash EEPROM memories are discussed below.

**The paragraph beginning at page 12, line 6 is amended as follows:**

The Fowler-Nordheim tunneling current density in gate insulator 225, ~~which is illustrated approximately by Equation 3 below, is described in a textbook by S.M. Sze, "Physics of Semiconductor Devices," John Wiley & Sons, New York (1969), p. 496.~~

$$J = AE^2 e^{\left(-\frac{B}{E}\right)} \quad (3)$$

In Equation 3, J is the current density in units of amperes/cm<sup>2</sup>, E is the electric field in gate insulator 225 in units of volts/cm and A and B are constants, which are particular to the material of gate insulator 225, that depend on the effective electron mass in the gate insulator 225 material and on the barrier energy  $\Phi_{GI}$ . The constants A and B scale with the barrier energy  $\Phi_{GI}$ , as illustrated approximately by Equations 4 and 5, ~~which are disclosed in S.R. Pollack et al., "Electron Transport Through Insulating Thin Films," Applied Solid State Science, Vol. 1,~~

~~Academic Press, New York, (1969), p. 354.~~

$$A\alpha\left(\frac{1}{\Phi_{GI}}\right) \quad (4)$$

$$B\alpha(\Phi_{GI})^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (5)$$

For a conventional floating gate FET having a 3.3 eV barrier energy at the interface between the polysilicon floating gate and the SiO<sub>2</sub> gate insulator,  $A = 5.5 \times 10^{-16}$  amperes/Volt<sup>2</sup> and  $B = 7.07 \times 10^7$  Volts/cm, ~~as disclosed in D.A. Baglee, "Characteristics and Reliability of 100 Å Oxides," Proc. 22nd Reliability Symposium, (1984), p. 152.~~ One aspect of the present invention includes selecting a smaller barrier energy  $\Phi_{GI}$  such as, by way of example, but not by way of limitation,  $\Phi_{GI} \approx 1.08$  eV. The constants A and B for  $\Phi_{GI} \approx 1.08$  eV can be extrapolated from the constants A and B for the 3.3 eV polysilicon-SiO<sub>2</sub> barrier energy using Equations 4 and 5. The barrier energy  $\Phi_{GI} \approx 1.08$  eV yields the resulting constants  $A = 1.76 \times 10^{-15}$  amperes/Volt<sup>2</sup> and  $B = 1.24 \times 10^7$  Volts/cm.

**The paragraph beginning at page 20, line 5 is amended as follows:**

An a-SiC inclusive gate insulator 225 can also be formed using other techniques. For example, in one embodiment gate insulator 225 includes a hydrogenated a-SiC material synthesized by ion-implantation of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> into a silicon substrate 230. ~~For example, see G. Comapagnini et al. "Spectroscopic Characterization of Annealed Si<sub>1-x</sub>C<sub>x</sub> Films Synthesized by Ion Implantation," J. of Materials Research, Vol. 11, No. 9, pp. 2269-73, (1996).~~ In another embodiment, gate insulator 225 includes an a-SiC film that is deposited by laser ablation at room temperature using a pulsed laser in an ultrahigh vacuum or nitrogen environment. ~~For example, see A. L. Yee et al. "The Effect of Nitrogen on Pulsed Laser Deposition of Amorphous Silicon Carbide Films: Properties and Structure," J. Of Materials Research, Vol. 11, No. 8, pp. 1979-86 (1996).~~ In another embodiment, gate insulator 225 includes an a-SiC film that is formed by low-energy ion-beam assisted deposition to minimize structural defects and provide better electrical characteristics in the semiconductor substrate 230. ~~For example, see C. D. Tueker et al. "Ion-~~

~~beam Assisted Deposition of Nonhydrogenated a-Si:C films," Canadian J. Of Physics, Vol. 74, No. 3-4, pp. 97-101 (1996).~~ The ion beam can be generated by electron cyclotron resonance from an ultra high purity argon (Ar) plasma.

**The paragraph beginning at page 20, line 21 is amended as follows:**

In another embodiment, gate insulator 225 includes an a-SiC film that is synthesized at low temperature by ion beam sputtering in a reactive gas environment with concurrent ion irradiation. ~~For example, see H. Zhang et al., "Ion-beam Assisted Deposition of Si-Carbide Films," Thin Solid Films, Vol. 260, No. 1, pp. 32-37 (1995).~~ According to one technique, more than one ion beam, such as an Ar ion beam, are used. A first Ar ion beam is directed at a Si target material to provide a Si flux for forming SiC gate insulator 225. A second Ar ion beam is directed at a graphite target to provide a C flux for forming SiC gate insulator 225. The resulting a-SiC gate insulator 225 is formed by sputtering on substrate 230. In another embodiment, gate insulator 225 includes an SiC film that is deposited on substrate 230 by DC magnetron sputtering at room temperature using a conductive, dense ceramic target. ~~For example, see S. P. Baker et al. "D-C Magnetron-Sputtered Silicon Carbide," Thin Films, Stresses and Mechanical Properties V. Symposium, pp. Xix+901, 227-32 (1995).~~ In another embodiment, gate insulator 225 includes a thin a-Si<sub>1-x</sub>C<sub>x</sub>:H film that is formed by HF plasma ion sputtering of a fused SiC target in an Ar-H atmosphere. ~~For example, see N. N. Svirikova et al. "Deposition Conditions and Density of States Spectrum of a-Si<sub>1-x</sub>C<sub>x</sub>:H Films Obtained by Sputtering," Semiconductors, Vol. 28, No. 12, pp. 1164-9 (1994).~~ In another embodiment, radio frequency (RF) sputtering is used to produce a-SiC films. ~~For example, see Y. Suzuki et al. "Quantum Size Effects of a-Si(-H)/a-SiC(-H) Multilayer Films Prepared by RF Sputtering," J. Of Japan Soc. Of Precision Engineering, Vol. 60, No. 3, pp. 110-18 (1996).~~ Bandgaps of a-Si, a-SiC, a-Si:H, and a-SiC:H have been found to be 1.22 eV, 1.52 eV, 1.87 eV, and 2.2 eV respectively.

**The paragraph beginning at page 21, line 14 is amended as follows:**

In another embodiment, gate insulator 225 is formed by chemical vapor deposition (CVD) and includes an a-SiC material. According to one technique, gate insulator 225 includes

a-Si<sub>1-x</sub>C<sub>x</sub>:H deposited by plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD). For example, see I. Pereyra et al. "Wide Gap a-Si<sub>1-x</sub>C<sub>x</sub>:H Thin Films Obtained Under Starving Plasma Deposition Conditions," J. Of Non-crystalline Solids, Vol. 201, No. 1-2, pp. 110-118 (1995). According to another technique, mixed gases of silane and methane can be used to form a-Si<sub>1-x</sub>C<sub>x</sub>:H gate insulator 225. For example, the source gas can include silane in methane with additional dilution in hydrogen. In another embodiment, gate insulator 225 includes a clean a-Si<sub>1-x</sub>C<sub>x</sub> material formed by hot-filament assisted CVD. For example, see A. S. Kumbhar et al. "Growth of Clean Amorphous Silicon Carbon Alloy Films By Hot Filament Assisted Chemical Vapor Deposition Technique," Appl. Phys. Letters, Vol. 66, No. 14, pp. 1741-3 (1995). In another embodiment, gate insulator 225 includes a-SiC formed on a crystalline Si substrate 230 by inductively coupled plasma CVD, such as at 450 degrees Celsius, which can yield a-SiC rather than epitaxially grown polycrystalline or microcrystalline SiC. The resulting a-SiC inclusive gate insulator 225 can provide an electron affinity  $\chi_{225} \approx 3.24$  eV, which is significantly larger than the 0.9 eV electron affinity obtainable from a conventional SiO<sub>2</sub> gate insulator. For example, see J. H. Thomas et al. "Plasma Etching and Surface Analysis of a-SiC:H Films Deposited by Low Temperature Plasma Enhanced Vapor Deposition," Gas phase and Surface Chemistry in Electronic Materials Processing Symposium, Materials Research Soc., pp. Xv+556, 445-50 (1994).

The paragraph beginning at page 22, line 12 is amended as follows:

~~The present invention provides a DEAPROM cell. The memory cell has~~ Memory cells ~~described herein according to aspects of the invention have a floating electrode, such as a floating gate electrode in a floating gate field effect transistor. According to one aspect of the invention,~~ a barrier energy between the floating electrode and the insulator that is lower than the barrier energy between polysilicon and SiO<sub>2</sub>, which is approximately 3.3 eV, by using an amorphous silicon carbide (a-SiC) gate insulator adjacent to the floating gate. ~~The memory cell also provides~~ Memory cells described according to aspects of the invention also have a large transconductance gain, which provides a more easily detected signal and reduces the required data storage capacitance value.

The paragraph beginning at page 22, line 20 is amended as follows:

~~According to another aspect of the invention, the shorter~~ A shorter retention time of data charges on the floating electrode, resulting from the smaller barrier energy according to aspects of the invention, is accommodated by refreshing the data charges on the floating electrode. By decreasing the data charge retention time and periodically refreshing the data, the write and erase operations can be several orders of magnitude faster. In this respect, the memory operates similar to a memory cell in DRAM, but avoids the process complexity, additional space needed, and other limitations of forming stacked or trench DRAM capacitors.